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THE TABLET.——No. XIX.

"Sensible men as well as others oftner have occasion to repent of saying too much than too little."

THOUGH I place a new motto at the head of this number, yet I am continuing my last speculation rather than introducing a new one. There is such a diversity of appearances in human life, that the most diligent enquirer after truth may come to a stand in his researches. He will say to himself, I may as well remain idle, as perplex my mind with enquiries, which cannot terminate in a satisfactory solution. This difficulty peculiarly attends the case now under consideration. It has been shewn that in some instances obvious advantages result from a cold, reserved deportment; while on other occasions, the success of a man seems to have originated in an open, unrestrained communication of his thoughts. I will dilate a little upon the circumstances that attend such a difference of behavior, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. He will recollect, that in this paper, I am remarking upon characters that deserve some eminence for their abilities.

The different views men entertain of applause and influence lead them to strike upon different expedients for promoting their reputation. One man has an ardour of spirits that thirsts constantly after fresh drafts of flattery; and like a dram-drinker, he has a spark that always wants quenching. This induces him to captivate attention wherever he falls into company; and he had rather be gratified with momentary applause, than to acquire that which may be durable, if the acquisition will subject him to a temporary self-denial. The character the reverse of this gains slowly upon the admiration of others; but he holds fast what he does gain: He never loses any part of the influence he obtains; and encreases the veneration of the world by appearing very indifferent about it.

While one man is ambitious of exciting admiration by the brilliancy of his wit, and the gaiety and elegance of his conversation; another avoids those methods of allurement, and only wishes to be respected for solidity of judgment, and for a sparing, but pertinent, communication of his sentiments. If one were asked which of these characters were most desirable, he may reply that each of them may be most desirable to different men, whose taste and views run in a different direction. The person of reserve, who seldom speaks at all, and never but when he can say something judicious and singularly adapted to the subject, has more weight and influence in society than he who always speaks, and often wanders from the real merits of the question. It frequently happens that men of the most active powers of oratory are dazzled by their own lustre, and make many unimportant or erroneous remarks merely for the sake of displaying their eloquence. Those who fall into the practice of speaking a great deal may be certain they will let drop many things that are neither just or interesting. Every error in opinion, and every false or improbable assertion will bring a man into disrepute, and render his judgment as well as veracity liable to suspicion. By this means, when he makes an observation that is judicious, it does not receive that credit which it deserves, or that it would receive, if he had been accustomed to speak with precaution. It is true the fascination of oratory, in many instances, gives a popularity to speeches beyond what they merit; but no substantial or permanent influence can result from such captivations of applause. Men guarded in their conversation establish a more beneficial influence; their word is equivalent to truth, and their opinions are cited as authority to direct the conduct of others. Upon the whole, a sensible man, if he talks a great deal may often be applauded; if he talks but little, he will always be respected.

N. B. In TABLET No. XVIII, the sixth paragraph, eleventh line, for "*misdemeanor*" read demeanor.

A SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

[Continued from No. XVII.]

AS method and system, in conducting the common concerns of private life, are attended with every advantage, and found to assist greatly in the attainment of the objects we have in view, this argument applies with additional force to the vast and important concerns involved in the economy of a nation. These being various and complicated in their nature, and indefinite in their number, without order and system, would be peculiarly liable to derangement and confusion. Hence arises the propriety of establishing the great executive departments of government, of defining their appropriate powers, and the objects of their attention and management. As, affairs relative to revenue and national income to a financier—military matters to a secretary at war—foreign affairs to a person specially appointed—domestic concerns to their peculiar department—to a marine board the interest of a navy, &c. Upon the requisite qualifications for these several, offices and on the objects of their commission, I venture a few general observations. In a financier we hope to find a critical acquaintance with mankind, and the various things which govern the heart—a knowledge of the history of foreign nations—with a more particular information of that of his own country—the genius of its inhabitants—different interests of the community—the various sources from which to derive an income to the public—the practical philosopher, and profound mathematician—acquainted with the operation and fluctuation of money in a State, and with the means of extending and equalizing its circulation to common benefit; and in general, with a capacity to economize public expenditures, and by other means to establish and support national credit and consequence. The mechanical business of the department of treasury or finance will be to keep a fair and accurate statement of the national debts and credits, and so contracted as to avoid embarrassment, prevent error, and detect fraud. In the war-office we are led to look for a person of ability and information, acquired by a long experience in martial pursuits, a disciplinarian, and well acquainted with the economy of a camp and military tactics—capable of directing to the best means for preserving the health of the soldiery, of supplying them with necessaries, of supporting garrisons and forts, and pursuing every mode for his country's defence, with propriety, and economy; his attention to method will enable him (whenever called upon for that purpose by government) to present a full and accurate estimate upon every subject comprised within his department.

To direct the concerns of the marine, will re-require an early and uniform education in naval pursuits; with ability to improve upon the information thus acquired—an acquaintance with the best mode for obtaining good timber, &c. for the building of ships and all the necessaries for compleating them; also with the means to be pursued for encouraging the increase of seamen—the least expensive mode for supplying them, and most efficacious method for preserving their valuable lives, &c. in this department will be kept accurate registers of the men employed in the navy—estimates of their supplies and general expenditures, and upon a report of which to the supreme executive, will receive warrants on the treasury for their disbursement.

The person filling the office for foreign affairs with a knowledge of his own country, should possess a general acquaintance with the history of other nations—be able to develope the arcana of their politics, commercial pursuits, and readily see into their connection with probable effects upon those of his own country; and while corresponding with our public officers and agents abroad on these subjects, should be fully capable of rendering this information subservient to her best interests.

The department of domestic affairs, land-office, national bank, &c. will be duly attended to in a future paper. AMERICANUS.

(To be continued.)

MESSAGE of the Governor of Massachusetts to both branches of the Legislature of that Commonwealth.

Gentlemen of the SENATE, *and*
Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

I AM happy in congratulating you upon the return of this anniversary, established by our free and excellent constitution.

In a free Commonwealth, extensive enough for the great porposes of civil government and national defence, the sentiments and feelings of the people can be understood and consulted, in no other way, than through a representation sufficiently numerous and frequently appointed: The clear and absolute possession of this privilege, with the certain right of transmitting it inviolate to posterity, will be considered by the good citizens of this State as a full compensation for their late glorious aud arduous struggle for freedom.

As my fellow citizens have seen fit to honor me with the office of Chief Magistrate, it affords me great satisfaction to find that they have committed their Legislative concerns to men, who so well understand and can so ably execute the important trust: And feeling myself well assured that the discussion of the public business will be attended with candor and unanimity, I shall readily concur in those measures which shall be by you proposed for the general good of the government, and the happiness of our constituents: And may the great Author of mercies so bless our endeavors as that we, and the people of the Commonwealth, may rejoice in the continuance of his divine favors, bestowed upon a free and enlightened nation.

Since the adjournment of the late General Court, a new and important era has commenced; the government of the United States of America has been completely organized—at the head of our infant nation is placed, by the united voice of his country, One, who from his piety, wisdom and ability, is evidently designed by Heaven to unite the affections of all his fellow citizens, and thus united, to lead them to national glory and felicity.

From the characters which form the two branches of Congress, we must possess the highest confidence in that assembly, and are lead to anticipate from their measures, the blessings of that security and dignity, which at all times are the result of national wisdom, integrity and justice; and I believe that the good people of the great confederated Republic, may assure themselves that the principles upon which the revolution was supported will so forcibly insinuate themselves into all the measures of that august Legislature, that no place will be opened to those ideas of monarchy and despotism, which have long scourged other parts of the world.

But it ought ever to be remembered, that no form of government, or mode of administration, can make a vicious people happy, and that therefore, the public felicity will in a great measure depend upon the exercise of the social and private virtues, by the people of this extensive republic.

That this Commonwealth, which constitutes so important a part of the general government, may increase its own internal prosperity, while it promotes that of the Union, we ought to support and encourage the means of learning, and all institutions for the education of the rising generation; an equal distribution of intelligence being as necessary to a free government, as laws for an equal distribution of property.

Our wise and magnanimous ancestors, impressed with this idea, were very liberal and careful in the establishment of institutions for this purpose; among which, that of our University in Cambridge, and that of Grammar Schools in our towns, were very important: Every necessary attention will certainly be paid to the former, and I cannot but earnestly recommend to your inquiry, the reason why the latter is so much neglected in the State: Should any new laws be wanted in this matter, you can not do your country a more essential service, than provide them.

Notwithstanding the just expectations we have from the government of the United States, yet the honor and credit of the several States are of vast importance to the citizens of them. In this State we have accumulated in the course of the late war, a very heavy debt; individuals of the community have loaned their property to support their distressed country.—The resources of the Commonwealth, are as well known to you, gentlemen, as they are to me, and I feel myself assured of your serious attention to measures directed to the support of public credit, and the establishment of public justice.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Legislature in their late session, the Sheriffs of the several counties have been called upon to return, and settle the executions which have been committed to them against defective collectors of public taxes: A state of their settlements I have directed the treasurer to lay before you.

I shall communicate to you such matters, from time to time, as I may find to be necessary for the interest of government, but am very happy to inform you, that from a state of external and internal peace and quietness, no business is likely to call for your attention but the common and ordinary concerns of supporting government.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, June 8, 1789.

A TALK,

Lately sent by the Commissioners of Indian affairs in the Southern Department to the Creeks correspondent.

To the Head Men, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Creek Nation.

WE last year appointed a time and place for holding a treaty with you to establish a lasting peace between you and us, that we might again become as one people; you all know the reasons why it was not held at that time.

We now send you this talk, inviting you to a treaty on your bank of the Oconee river, at the Rock Landing. We wished to meet you at that place on the eighth of June, but, as that day is so near at hand, you might not all get notice. We therefore shall expect to meet you on the 20th of June.

We have changed the place of meeting from that of laſt year; ſo that none of you ſhould have reaſon to complain: It is your own ground, and on that land we wiſh to renew our former trade and friendſhips, and to remove every thing that has blinded the path between you and us.

We are now governed by a Preſident, who is like the old King over the Great Water. He commands all the Warriors of the Thirteen Great Fires. He will have regard to the welfare of all the Indians; and when peace ſhall be eſtabliſhed, he will be your father, and you will be his children, ſo that none ſhall dare to do you harm.

We know that lands have been the cauſe of diſpute between you and the white people; but we now tell you that we want no new grants; our object is to make a peace, and to unite us all under our Great Chief Warrior and Preſident, who is the Father and Protector of all the white people. Attend to what we ſay.

Our traders are very rich, and have houſes full of ſuch goods as you were uſed to get in former days; it is our wiſh that you ſhould trade with them and they with you, in ſtrict friendſhip.

Our brother George Galphin will carry you this talk; liſten to him, he will tell you nothing but truth from us. Send us your anſwer by him.

ANDREW PICKENS, H. OSBORNE. } *Commiſſioners of the United States for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.*

April 20, 1789. [*A true copy from the original.*]

CHARACTER OF THE NEAPOLITAN.

From Sherlock's Letters.

Travellers are often miſtaken in judging of the Italian, eſpecially the Neapolitan. They think he has no ſenſe, becauſe he wants ideas. A man can have but few ideas when he has never been out of his own country, and when he has read nothing; but examine the Neapolitan on all the ſubjects with which he is acquainted, and you will ſee whether he wants natural capacity. He reſembles the ſoil of his own country: a field well tilled in Naples produces the moſt plentiful crops; neglected, it yields but briars and thiſtles. It is the ſame with the genius of the inhabitants; cultivated, it is capable of every thing; untilled, it produces only folly and vice.

ON MRS. SIDDONS.

A CELEBRATED ACTRESS IN LONDON.

WHAT art thou! Thou who canſt ſteel ſoft pity's tender breaſt, and at thy *feign'd* revenge, teach her to greet the agonizing groan, and eye the reeking dagger with a ſmile!

Thou, who canſt ſoothe the rooted anguiſh of the ſmarting ſoul, and turn its trickling ſtreams to bathe thy *painted* wounds!

Thou, who canſt arreſt the callous thief*—ſuſpend his pilfering rage—teach him to feel—and drop an *honeſt* tear on thy fictitious grief!

Thou, who canſt wring the Stoic's ſtubborn heart, and force the *maiden* tear!

Thou, who canſt melt the Miſer's flinty ſoul, and make him weep and *give!*

What art thou! the dazzling meteor of a ſtinted day! A ſplendid tranſient wonder! great, but confin'd; and where unſeen, unknown; for alas! thine is a trackleſs path, where no veſtige can direct to trace thy glory: The unſeen Beauty feebly thrills in ſtory; and as when radiant Phœbus diſappears, the pale-face Moon comes forth, and faintly cheers us for the loſs of day—ſo ſome leſs brilliant light, not riſen, or now loſt in thy ſuperior blaze, when SIDDONS ſets, ſhall glitter in its turn, the idol glory of a darker hour. E. C.

* It was ſaid that a thief was ſo much affected with Mrs. *Siddon's* acting, that he was detected in the act of picking a pocket, by neglecting to withdraw his hand.

ON SCANDAL.

———"Hæret lateri lethalis Arundo."

AGAINST Slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boaſt ſo foul a fiend; nor man deplore ſo fell a foe: It ſtabs with a word—with a nod—with a ſhrug—with a look—with a ſmile: It is the peſtilence walking in darkneſs, ſpreading contagion far and wide, which the moſt wary traveller cannot avoid: It is the heart-ſearching dagger of the dark Aſſaſſin: It is the poiſoned arorw, whoſe wound is incurable: It is the mortal ſting of the deadly adder: MURDER is its employment: INNOCENCE it's prey—and RUIN its ſport. E. C.

LAW and PHYSIC.

IT has been a ſubject of enquiry, how it comes to paſs that the profeſſions of *law* and *phyſic* appear to have preſerved a decided pre-eminence of all others, in all the variation of principles and manners, that have obtained among mankind?—This may be accounted for from this conſideration, viz: That their object is the ſecurity of the *health* and *property* of individuals. The moſt ſelfiſh and effeminate of mankind will always be more attentive to the preſervation of *thoſe*, in proportion as they are *leſs attentive* to the public welfare, and loſt to all generous affections and regards.

AN EXTRACT.

To a Young Gentleman—diſſuading him from poetical purſuits.

AND would'ſt thou then in taſks of verſe engage?
Throbs thy young boſom with poetic rage?
Oh, truſt th' experienc'd; truſt me, deareſt boy,
The walks of Pindus ſeldom lead to joy.
In thoſe green paths, while yet 'tis morning play;
Cull the wild flowers that riſe along the way;
In chaſing butterflies conſume thy prime,
Adorn thy temples with the ſhoots of rhyme:
A while thou may'ſt, if thus thy fancy leads
But range not long in thoſe enchanting meads.
To grave purſuits and ſerious taſks retire,
Ere manhood riſes to meridian fire;
Leſt thou ſhould'ſt ſee (the noon in trifling paſt,)
Thy ſun deſcend in poverty at laſt.
Yet Wiſdom's voice, thy ſoul did wiſdom ſway,
Would *inſtant* turn thy ſelf-deluding way;
Not one ſhort moment given to youthful heat,
One pauſe of dalliance, in the Muſes' ſeat:
Within their bowers a thouſand demons bide,
A thouſand ſnakes within their flow'rets hide.

A plaſtic God informs the Poet's mind,
He makes the beauteous which he does not find,
Diſplays th' ideal paradiſe around,
And ſmiles the barren heath to fairy ground;
His Midas' hands ennobled objects hold,
And feel and touch the meaneſt droſs to gold.
Ah fatal gift, what comfort canſt thou bring?
Leſs to the Bard than to the Lydian king.
Attendant Fancy, from the wilds of air,
Convokes the ſmiling families of Fair,
The beauteous elves that o'er creation rove,
Delightful children of almighty Love:
Prompt at her call, the bright ideas throng,
And ruſh profuſely through the bloomy ſong.
At Fancy's ſide, the young-ey'd Paſſions ſtand,
Sweet bluſhing boys, in form, a cherub band;
The ſoul expands, to lodge the ſmiling train,
Ah, little fearful of the future pain!
Beneath his wings each veils a barbed dart,
Till deep it quivers in the bleeding heart,
Then marks, with cruel pride, his guilty ſkill,
And flutters round, in wantonneſs of ill.

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

The bill this day received ſuch further diſcuſſion, as to aſcertain the general ſentiment of the committee; agreeably to this, ſeveral amendments were introduced. Many obſervations were made reſpecting the moſt eligible mode of realizing the duties in to the public treaſury, in caſes of bonds, inſolvency, and non-payments: But previous to any deciſion, Mr. FITZSIMONS moved, that the committee ſhould riſe—and that the bill with the amendments ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, who ſhould report a new bill.—This motion was adopted, and Meſſieurs GOODHUE, FITZSIMONS, LAURANCE, BURKE, LIVERMORE, SHERMAN and JACKSON were elected.

Mr. GERRY propoſed a reſolution, that it ſhould be a ſtanding order of the Houſe in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday—laid on the table.

Mr. LEONARD propoſed a reſolution, that the conſtitution, ſhould be prefixed to the firſt volume of the laws to be printed—laid on the table.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Mr. BROWN, member from Virginia, and Mr. SEDGWICK, member from Maſſachuſetts, appeared in the Houſe, had the oath preſcribed by the Conſtitution adminiſtered to them, and took their ſeats.

Upon motion of Mr. GOODHUE it was voted, that two members be added to the committee appointed to bring in a new bill to regulate the collection of the Impoſt throughout the United States.—Mr. SMITH of Maryland, and Mr. PARKER of Virginia were accordingly appointed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee to conſider the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory, reported—this report contained a very particular geographical account of that country.

Voted, that this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the Union.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments, which had been propoſed by the Senate, to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares, and merchandiſe imported into the United States.

The enacting ſtile of the bill, viz. THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, was amended by the Senate, by propoſing to inſert "THE SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES—this amendment was non-concurred.

That clauſe of the bill which made a diſcrimination between States and Kingdoms in alliance with the United States, and thoſe which are not, with reſpect to the duty on diſtilled ſpirits; the Senate propoſed ſhould be ſtruck out—A recapitulation of arguments uſed in the former progreſs of the bill on both ſides of the queſtion, with little variation took place—the reſult was, non-concurrence with the Senate.

The following amendments propoſed by the Senate, were alſo non-concurred by the Houſe, viz.

A reduction of the duty on ſpirits of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents—on other ſpirits from 12 to 8 cents.

The amendment which provides for the reduction of the duty on the following articles was acceeded to, viz.

Molaſſes from	5 to 2 1-2 cents.
All Wines exept Madeira	15 to 10 cents.

The next amendments were to reduce the duties on the following articles, viz.

Madeira Wine from	25 to 18 cents.
Beer, Ale or Porter in caſks, from	8 to 5 cents.
Cider, Beer, Ale or Porter in bottles,	25 to 16 cents.
Cables from	75 to 60 cents.
Tarred Cordage from	75 to 60 cents.
Twine or Pack Thread from	200 to 150 cents.
On Coal per buſhel from	3 to 1 cent.

—Theſe reductions were non-concurred.

The Senate introduced the article Indigo, with a duty of 16 cents per pound—this the Houſe concurred in.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph reſpecting Teas, viz. On all Teas imported from China or India in ſhips built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof—this clauſe, viz. "or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation."

This was agreed to.

The next amendment was to enhance the duty on all Green Teas other than Hyſon, imported as aforeſaid from 10 to 12 cents per pound.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to ſtrike out the following clauſe—

On all Teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel, whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On Bohea Tea, per pound	10 cents.
On all Souchong or other Black Teas	15
On all Hyſon Teas,	30
On all Green Teas,	18

and to ſubſtitute—

"On teas imported from Europe in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, to wit:

On Bohea Tea, pr. lb.	8 cents.
On Souchong, or other black Teas,	13
On Hyſon Teas,	26
On other Green Teas,	16

"On Teas imported in any other manner,

Bohea Tea, pr. lb.	15
Souchong, or other black Teas,	22
Hyſon Teas,	45
Other green Teas,	27

The following clauſe was propoſed by the Senate—"On all other goods, wares, and merchandize imported in ſhips or veſſels not built within the United States, aud not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half pr. cent. ad. valorem.

This was adopted.

The next amendment was to inſert, "On gunpowder, and paints ground in oil," ten pr. cent. ad valorem.——Adopted.

Another amendment was to enhance the duty on gold, ſilver, and plated ware, from ſeven and an half pr. cent. to 10 pr. cent. and to add thereto gold and ſilver lace, and gold and ſilver leaf—this was agreed to.

There were ſeveral other amendments to raiſe the duties on articles enumerated, from ſeven and an half pr. cent. to ten pr. cent.—which were non-concurred.

A general concurrence with the Senate in their amendments to the bill, was urged by ſeveral gentlemen—They obſerved, that much time had already been expended in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject—that further delay would be ſacrificing the revenne—that there was danger of our loſing the benefit of the fall importations—that the high duties which had been voted by the Houſe, were contrary to the opinion of a large minority; having been carried by a very ſmall majority—to the minority, was now added, the almoſt unanimous voice of the Senate, therefore to reject the amendments of the Senate was hazarding the fate of the preſent bill.—The ſentiment in favor of low duties, was ſanctioned by the invariable experience of the commercial world—they were always

productive of greater revenue than high duties, as the latter held out a powerful temptation to evade the laws: The public voice it was contended, was in oppoſition to high duties, and accounts received from mercantile characters in various parts of the Union, confirmed the truth of this obſervation: That as the operation and ſucceſs of the laws, in the firſt inſtance, muſt depend upon the general opinion of their eligibility, it was raſh to riſk the popularity of the government in a caſe where no riſk was neceſſary: That the duty on ſpirits, in particular, was beyond all precedent, and would undoubtedly be evaded, as it was a premium to ſmuggle.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that the duties were in general conformable to the ſentiments of the people—particularly on diſtilled ſpirits—that on bulky articles, high duties could be realized with ſome degree of certainty—that the probable amount of the propoſed duties would fall ſhort of the exigencies of the Union—the propoſed deduction in ſome caſes would curtail it 50 per cent.—that it yet remained to be aſcertained whether high duties in many caſes could not be collected with as great facility as low—the prompt collection of both being matter of ſpeculation at preſent—that it was conceded on all hands that a revenue muſt be obtained, or the country be ruined.—Direct taxes could not be thought of; and even the exciſe would be unpopular—That the opinion of reſpectable commercial characters was in favor of the propoſed duties: particularly the duty on ſpirits, agreeably to their ideas could be eaſily collected, even if it had been ſet at a higher rate.

JUNE 16, 1789.

Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

A motion was made by Mr. WHITE, and adopted, that ſeats be provided for ſuch members of the Senate as pleaſe to attend the debates, within the bar of the Houſe.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the remainder of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the Impoſt Bill—when the following being read, were acceded to.—viz.

To inſert Playing Cards at a duty of 10 cents pr. pack.

Cotton, at 3 cents, pr. lb.

To allow a drawback on Brandy and Geneva, exported from the United States.

After the words "exported out of the limits of the United States" to add the following, viz. *as ſettled by the late treaty of peace.*

To ſtrike out the ſentence which provided for allowing a drawback of 5 cents, pr. gallon, on Spirits, diſtilled from Molaſſes in the United States, and exported out of the ſame.

The diſcount of 10 per cent on goods, wares, and merchandiſe, imported in veſſels built in the United States, and owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, was extended to goods, &c. imported in veſſels not built in the United States, but which were owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, on the 16th May laſt, and continued ſo till the time of the importation of ſuch goods.

The Houſe did not concur in the time fixed by the Senate for this act to be in force, viz. The firſt of July next—and ſubſtituted the firſt of Auguſt.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the bill for the eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. WHITE propoſed that this clauſe "To be removeable by the Preſident of the United States" ſhould be ſtruck out.

This brought on an intereſting debate, which continued till near half after three o'clock, when the committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

A ſketch of this debate in our next.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

LONDON, MARCH 17. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales met with very conſiderable indignity from the crowd on Tueſday night laſt, in going from Carleton-houſe to the Opera, and was more than once obliged to hold up his ſtick in his defence. His Royal Highneſs had, in a manner, anticipated what might happen, and therefore very prudently went on foot. We ſincerely hope that the Prince will not conſider this event as any want of reſpect of the public at large for his perſon and character.

The Duke of York having heard what his brother had related of his adventure in reaching the opera-houſe, was prudent enough to avoid any diſagreeable conſequences in going home; for hearing the mob cry out "Pitt for ever," on his getting into the ſtreet, and feeling himſelf joſtled about, he, with a ſpirited exertion, forced himſelf through the crowd back again, and reached the houſe, where he pulled off his ſtar, which enabled him to make his ſecond retreat ſucceſsful.

DUBLIN, MARCH 21.

CONTRASTS.

The Pool of Siloam, at Jeruſalem, ſo celebaated in Jewiſh ſtory—now a Tan Pit.

The ſuperb columns which once graced the Temple of Diana, now placed at one of the gates of the Saraglio, inverted. The gardens of Nero, formerly watered with the blood of the firſt Chriſtians, butchered by that inhuman tyrant—now adorned with a temple which far outſhines the ancient glories of the capitol, and dedicated to the ſervice of the ſame perſecuted religion.

Greece, once the native land of liberty, the birth-place of genius, the ſchool of heroes and patriots.—Greece, in whoſe hemiſphere the ſun of ſcience flamed with unuſual ſplendor, for upwards of 700 years, now the land of ignorance, ſuperſtition, and the moſt abject ſlavery; religion and politics united to fetter both the mind and the body, to repreſs injury, and inſpire a ſovereign contempt for every book except the Koran.

HALIFAX, MAY 16. Sir Richard Hughes is appointed Admiral on this ſtation, in the room of Sir Charles Douglas.

VIRGINIA, June 11. We have received ſo much pleaſure and information from a late publication by Mr. MORSE, giving a geographical deſcription of the United States, that preſuming on the growing paſſion for American manufactures of every denomination, we cannot refrain from recommending it to the notice of ſuch of our countrymen, as begin to ſet a proper eſtimate on the knowledge of their own country, its manners and habits.—Moſt of the information hitherto given reſpecting America, has been derived from the partial and prejudiced accounts of foreigners, little acquainted with the natural curioſities of our country or people.—Hence, it is no wonder that both ſhould be liable to groſs miſrepreſentations, and the genius of the people ſo much debaſed, in the opinion of the literati in Europe, as to have furniſhed a ſubject of philoſophical inquiry to their moſt eloquent writers.—We are told by hiſtorians, that on the firſt diſcovery of America, the Spaniards were conſidered by the natives as beings of a ſuperior order to themſelves; that there frighted imaginations exalted them even into Gods.—Fanciful and accidental diſtinctions of ſuperiority have often given birth to the moſt unjuſt claims. It appears, that the pride and arrogance of Europe, availing itſelf of this firſt impreſſion on an unfortunate race, would willingly believe it founded in nature, and by an eaſy tranſition, extend the degrading compariſon to thoſe deſcended from themſelves.—Such a deluſion inculcated on infant minds, would no doubt facilitate their ſchemes of tyranny towards us. As it is time our youth ſhould be weaned of their predilections of every ſort in favor of Europe, and its manners, we muſt hope that a book, whoſe object is to make them intimately acquainted with their country, and the abundant materials of future greatneſs ſhowered on it by Providence, connot fail meeting with the patronage of thoſe entruſted with their care.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Patowmack) JUNE 4.

Extract of a letter from a farmer in Waſhington-county, on Patowmack. to a gentleman of the Patowmack company, dated May 20, 1789.

"Living near the banks of this river, and viewing yeſterday thirteen long loaded boats, and ſeven this morning, paſs down under full ſail, with colours flying and various muſic, in joyous train and good order: Under ſuch pleaſing proſpects, permit me to offer my ſincere and grateful thanks, as a juſt tribute, due to ſo noble an undertaking, in eſtabliſhing the navigation at preſent upwards of 150 miles above tide-water, through a rich and fertile country—which, from its various uſeful branches, draws the produce into the main channel, from 40 to 50 miles on each ſide, excluſive of the near and convenient communication it has with the Ohio, which in all human probability will bring on commercial connexions, that will unite a tie of laſting intereſt and friendſhip. The advantage of carriage in the preſent infant ſtate of the river, already ſaves from 250 to 300l. on the flour I annually export: compare this with the community in general—what will it be when fully accompliſhed? And it muſt lead us into many pleaſing reflections on your laudable undertaking. Long may you all live to receive toll—particularly your leading members who have for many years uſed their exertion and influence to bring it on."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POLITE ARTS.

Extract of a letter from London to a gentleman in this city.

"I am now engaged in a work that will coſt more than one hundred thouſand pounds; have now at leaſt forty pictures finiſhed, ſome of which coſt 500 guineas each, many 300 to 200. Am now building a gallery in Pall-Mall, in order to ſhew the pictures to the beſt advantage: It will coſt above five thouſand pounds—is nearly completed, and will be opened this ſpring. The front is of ſtone, ornamented with three ſtatues in a large niche of 11 feet high and 10 broad—In the middle is a fine figure 7 feet high of Shakeſpear ſeated upon a pedeſtal, on his right hand a beautiful female figure, repreſenting Poetry, with the tragic and comic maſques upon her head, a lyre in one hand, the other crowning Shakeſpear with a crown of laurel. On his left hand Painting repreſented likewiſe by a beautiful female figure, in her left hand a pallet and pencils, the other preſenting Shakeſpear to the public. Shakeſpear has his left hand on the ſhoulder of Painting, as if intreating her to exert her utmoſt abilities to repreſent his works to the greateſt advantage."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 5.

"Reſpecting two of the three great departments or Secretaryſhips, little has been ſaid, as a general ſuppoſition prevails that the preſent incumbents will be continued. The other is much more a topic of converſation and conjecture. The eyes of many would be turned towards Mr. Morris if it was not thought incompatible with his Senatorſhip; but if this objection did not exiſt, there would be others raiſed which would require attention from other circumſtances if not from their merits. There are prejudices againſt as well as for him. Three perſons have been a good deal talked of: Mr. Oſgood, Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Hamilton. Which of theſe would be the moſt proper, or whether either of them, I do not undertake to determine, as I have but little perſonal knowledge of them.

"The firſt is deemed what is commonly called a good ſort of a man, but it is thought that a ſphere of leſs extent would be more ſuitable for him.

"The ſecond is ſuppoſed to underſtand the ſubjects which belong to the Treaſury department better than either of the others. His talents and his integrity are well ſpoken of by many; but I find others, eſpecially ſome from Penſylvania, do not ſeem to like his political opinions and conduct, though they will allow him merit and underſtanding in other reſpects. If he muſt be in Office they would rather ſee him one of the Judges or a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms than Financier. This perhaps may be accounted for from your ſtate politicks, as he is ſaid to be not of the party with your members now in Congreſs.

"The third is certainly a man of conſiderable talents for his years and experience; but it is thought that his preſent qualifications are better adapted to the law department than that of the treaſury. He has obtained a high degree of popularity in this city, and if he has ſkill to manage it properly, his conſequence muſt increaſe. But when the pulſe of party beats ſo high as it has lately done, the tide of popularity is liable to great changes. At preſent the people of this city think no office too high for him, and hence he is the moſt talked of among us for the head of the treaſury.

"The appointment of the judges is alſo a matter of great expectation. We are told your State expect to furniſh a chief. What your reaſons is for this expectation I ſhall not now enquire; but this I can tell you, that ſome of you think more highly of the man you propoſe than the people of other States do. Perhaps you will make a like remark reſpecting our popular character; but remember he is yet but in the morning of life, and has not been long enough above the horizen to have extended his rays ſo far as one that has reached if not paſſed his zenith."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lebanon, to his friend in this town, dated May 24.

"The extraordinary cures performed by the Rev. Mr. William Stoy, miniſter of the German congregation in this town, on perſons bit by mad dogs, will no doubt remove your anxiety for the recovery of your friend. He has ſaved the lives of at leaſt 300 perſons within theſe four years paſt, 60 of whom were cured ſince Chriſtmas laſt; ſome of them were brought with all the ſymptoms of the horrid diſorder; in particular a Mr. B———, a reputable merchant from New-York, come to this town laſt fall, in the height of the hydrophobia, and in fact raving mad—the medicines had the moſt miraculous effect; it reſtored him to his ſenſes in the ſmall ſpace of twenty-four hours. This perhaps will appear fabulous to ſome, but the fact can be proved by thouſands, who ſaw the unfortunate object before and ſince the experiment took place. Mr. Stoy is about laying his diſcovery before Congreſs, on condition of being allowed a reward."

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

On Thurſday 28th ult. arrived at Providence, the brig Ranger, Capt. Bahoon, from a whaling voyage, with 500 barrels of oil.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated June 6, 1789.

"The period is at hand, when the appointment of officers for the executive branch of Government will commence. We all have perfect confidence in the judgment and impartiality of our illuſtrious Preſident. If in any inſtance it is ſuppoſed better men might be appointed, it ſhould not occaſion complaint; becauſe we are led to believe, that the candidates for office muſt produce unequivocal credentials of their merit. No difficulty is apprehended from appointment of characters who are not meritorious; but our only fear is, that ſome modeſt men, who are eminently deſerving, will not offer themſelves as candidates, merely becauſe they are unwilling to be ſeen in procuring teſtimonials in their own favour.—Under ſuch circumſtances, is it not rather criminal for men, who have reaſon to believe their ſervices will be uſeful, and who ſhould not doubt the ſucceſs of an application, to hold themſelves aloof, and by that means keep back their abilities from promoting the public good?"

While we ſuffer our lands to lie waſte and uſeleſs, which ought to be appropriated as ſheep-walks—while we cut off the proſpect of a large and plentiful ſupply of wool, by killing the lambs, to pamper our appetites—while we neglect the raiſing of hemp and flax, and ſpend our time idly, and in unavailing complaints; ſay, are we taking the neceſſary ſteps to eſtabliſh a ſolid independency, or to raiſe and ſupport our national character?

While we feel ourſelves *dependent* on any foreign country for the very cloaths that we wear, can it be ſaid that we are an *independent* people.

The rage of the preſent day appears to be *experiment*—and in the opinion of many perſons very improperly, conſidering the particular circumſtances of the Union. Every new project is attended with ſome ſurprize, ſuſpenſion, and relaxation of the human faculties, till the reſult is known: at a time when every nerve ought to be on the ſtretch to retrieve our circumſtances, by purſuing thoſe objects which a happy and ſucceſsful experience has taught us, will conduce to the general intereſt—I ſay at ſuch a time to be wandering in the unexplored regions of experiment, either in enacting laws that ſhall have a ſumptuary operation, or a temporary influence in favor of particular manufactures, is foregoing the certain advantages of Revenue for the uncertain and unproductive effects of a ſyſtem of Projects.

That a Revenue may be derived from the Impoſt, trade muſt be encouraged: That our own manufactures may be promoted, prohibitions muſt be laid upon foreign articles: That theſe may be made compatible in a ſeries of years, is perhaps true; but it may require conſideration whether a *briſk Commerce*, and a *productive Revenue*, will be the IMMEDIATE conſequence of an attempt to promote trade and manufactures at the preſent moment.

"To incapacity and demerit is generally added *inſolence*—Every low minded fellow looks upon the man of genius, capacity, and virtue, as his natural enemy. He regards him with an evil eye; and hence undermines or defames him, as one who thwarts his views, queſtions his title, and endangers his expectations. He muſt have had little experience in the world, who has not among *every order*, met with flagrant characters of this kind, and inſtances of this truth."

"Let it be impreſſed on the mind of every American, that honeſt induſtry, ſimplicity, frugality aud ſobriety, with all the ſocial and moral virtues, alone conſtitute the ſacred palladium of our liberties—with theſe, we never can be enſlaved: without them, we muſt ceaſe to be free—nay, bereſt of theſe we ſhould be too abject—too vile, to retain a reliſh for heaven-born freedom."

A motion lately made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, to petition Congreſs to take up the ſubject of Amendments, fell to the ground, for want of an auxiliary to ſupport it.

Saturday afternoon arrived from Philadelphia, the Lady and Son of the Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURGH, Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, eſcorted by Col. *Melcher*.

His Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN is choſen Preſident of the State of New-Hampſhire.

The Legiſlature of the State of New-York, is, by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, to meet at the city of Albany on Monday the 6th day of July next.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Sunday.	Brig Reſolution, Jenkins, Dublin.	66 days.
	Schooner Charlotte, Townſend, Iſland of St. Johns, Gulph of St. Lawrence.	20 days.
	Sloop Nabby, Smith, Baltimore.	11 days.
Monday.	Schooner Experiment, Smith, Baltimore.	9 days.
	Sloop Matilda, Burke, St. Croix.	19. days.
	Sloop Peggy, Little, Curracoa.	17 days.
	Sloop San Souci, Crozier, Peterſburgh, Virginia.	4days.
Tueſday.	Ship Jenny, Thompſon, Canton.	
	Brig Tom, Hand, Glaſgow.	71 days.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

JUNE 17, 1789.

Jamaica Spirits,	5/6.
Antigua Rum,	5/.
St. Croix, do.	4/8.
Country, do.	2/8. *a* 2/11.
Molaſſes,	2/2. *a* 2/3.
Brandy,	5/6. *a* 5/9.
Geneva,	5/.
Do. in caſes,	29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	56/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	2/8.
Pimento,	1/9. *a* 2/.
Chocolate,	1/2.
Cocoa,	75/. *a* 80/.
Coffee,	1/8. *a* 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/. *a* 6/.
Rice,	22/6. *a* 23/.
Superfine Flour,	46/.
Common do.	42/6. *a* 43/.
Rye do.	26/. *a* 27/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	3/9.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. *a* 50/.
—— Second quality,	41/6.
Pork, firſt quality,	81/6.
—— Second quality,	76/6.
Lard,	8*d. pr. lb.*
Butter,	7*d. a* 8*d.*
Hams,	6d½. *a* 7*d.*

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

The next year, 371 diſſentions were renewed with more acrimony than ever. Manlius, whoſe ſpirit was not accuſtomed to humiliation, was exaſperated at his impriſonment, Coſſus having not dared to proceed with the deciſion of Cincinnatus againſt Melius, and even the ſenate having been compelled to give way to the diſcontent of the people, was animated to attempt a reformation of the conſtitution. "How long," ſaid he to the people, "will you be ignorant of your own ſtrength, of which nature has not thought fit that beaſts themſelves ſhould be ignorant? Count your number, and that of your adverſaries; ſhew the war, and you will have peace: Let them ſee that you are prepared, and they will immediately grant what you aſk; determine to be bold in undertaking, or reſolve to ſuffer the utmoſt injuries. How long will you fix your eyes upon me? Muſt I repeat the fate of Caſſius and Melius? I hope the gods will avert ſuch a misfortune from me: But thoſe gods will not deſcend from heaven to defend me. You muſt remove the danger from me. Shall your reſiſtance to the ſenate always end in ſubmiſſion to the yoke? That diſpoſition is not natural to you; it is the habit of ſuffering them to ride you, which they have made their right and inheritance. Why are you ſo courageous againſt your enemies abroad, and ſo ſoft and timorous in defence of your liberty at home? Yet you have hitherto always obtained what you demanded. It is now time to undertake greater things. You will find leſs difficulty in giving the ſenators a maſter, than it has coſt you to defend yourſeves againſt them, while they have had the power and the will to lord it over you. *Dictators and conſuls muſt be aboliſhed, if you would have the people raiſe their heads.* Unite with me; prevent debtors from the rigours of thoſe odious laws. I declare myſelf the patron and protector of the people; if you are for exalting your chief by any more ſplendid title, or illuſtrious dignity, you will only augment his power for your ſupport, and to obtain your deſires.—Ego me patronum profiteor plebis: vos, ſi, quo inſigni magis imperii honoriſve nomine veſtrum appellabitis ducem, eo utemini potentiore ad obtinenda ea quæ vultis." Liv. This is a manifeſt intention of introducing a balance of three branches.

In this oration are all the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution. The authority and power of the people to demoliſh one form of government and erect another, according to their own judgment or will is clearly aſſerted. The neceſſity of aboliſhing the dictators and conſuls, and giving to one chief magiſtrate the power to controul the ſenate, and protect the people, is pointed out. The ſenate is not propoſed to be aboliſhed, nor the aſſemblies of the people, nor their tribunes; but the abolition of cruel debtors laws, and redreſs of the people's grievances, is to be the conſequence. The arriſtocracy was at that time a cruel tyranny; the people felt it; Manlius acknowledged it: Both ſaw the neceſſity of new modelling the conſtitution, and introducing the three branches of Romulus and Lycurgus, with better and clearer limitations; and both were deſirous of attempting it.

(To be continued.)

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES:

Written by a citizen of Philadelphia, in 1783.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

IV. This mode of taxation, *ſaves the whole ſum of the tax to the States*, while at the ſame time *it mends the habits and health of the people:* For 'tis plain, that if the conſumption of ſuch imported goods is leſſened by the tax, a leſs quantity will be imported, and of courſe a leſs ſum of money need be ſent abroad to pay the firſt coſt of theſe goods; and this exceſs of money which is thus ſaved from going abroad, (from whence it would never return,) is paid by the tax into the public treaſury, from whence it iſſues on the public ſervice, and is directly thrown into circulation again through the States, and of courſe becomes a clear ſaving, or balance of increaſe of the circulating medium, and conſequently of realized wealth in the country; whilſt at the ſame time, the people are better ſerved and accommodated by the reduced conſumption, than they could have been by the exceſſive one.

V. It appears from what has been juſt now obſerved, that *this mode of taxation naturally increaſes the circulating of the States*, and every one knows what a ſpring, what vigor this gives to every kind of buſineſs in the country, whether of huſbandry, mechanic arts, or trade. There is no compariſon between the advantages of carrying on any ſort of buſineſs, in a country where caſh circulates freely, and in a country where caſh is ſcarce. In the one caſe, every kind of buſineſs will flouriſh, and induſtry has every ſort of encouragement and motive for exertion; in the other, all buſineſs muſt be ſadly embarraſſed, and of courſe make but a feeble and ſlow progreſs. We can ſcarce form a conception, what a different face theſe two circumſtances will give a country in a ſhort time; in the one caſe, buildings riſe, huſbandry improves, arts and manufactures flouriſh, the country is alive, every part of it abounding with induſtry, profits and delight; the other can produce little more than languiſhment, decay, dullneſs and fruitleſs anxiety, diſappointment and wretchedneſs.

VI. The tax I propoſe, *will operate in a way of general equality, juſtice, and due proportion.* A tax on general conſumptions, can not fail to bring the burden in due proportion on individuals, becauſe every one will pay in proportion to his conſumption; and the preſumption is, that the man who ſpends moſt, is beſt able to ſpend. If this propoſition admits of exceptions, they are generally in favor of the economiſt, the careful penurious man, and againſt the prodigal, who diſſipates his eſtate, and will operate as a ſtrong check upon him if he is not paſt all conſiderations of intereſt. If this is the caſe with him, the ſooner his eſtate is run through the better it is, both for himſelf and the public, for when this happens, he muſt either die or work for his living, and of courſe do ſome good in the world, or at leaſt ceaſe doing hurt; he will then no longer be able to ſet an example of idleneſs, extravagance and diſſoluteneſs, and draw other gay ſpirits into his pernicious practiſes, and if his conſtitution ſhall happen to out laſt his eſtate, he may by temperance enjoy ſome good degree of health, and his adverſities may perhaps bring on ſerious reflections, ſincere repentance and amendment of life, and if his fortune is deſperate in this world, he may at leaſt find ſtrong inducements to prepare for the next; ſo that he is in no ſenſe injured by the tax, but may by prudence derive great benefits from it: Beſides, I am of opinion, that government ought to leave every man maſter of his own eſtate, and permit him to judge for himſelf how faſt and in what way he will ſpend it; he knows well what tax he pays on every expenditure, and exery part of it is ſubject to his own free choice, and if his career of diſſipation can not be reſtrained, it is as *well* for *him*, and much *better* for *the public*, that he ſhould give part of his wealth to the public treaſury, than waſte the whole of it in luxuries and pleaſures; ſo that I do not ſee that he has in this caſe the leaſt ground of complaint of injury or oppreſſion; beſides I think that there is a kind of juſtice in framing the public inſtitutions in ſuch a manner, that a man cannot ſpend a dollar in luxury and diſſipation, which is hurtful to the public, but he muſt at the ſame time pay another dollar into the public treaſury, to make thereby ſome compenſation for the injury which the public receives from his luxury.

And as to the niggard, the penurious man, who does not ſpend his money in proportion to his wealth, and of courſe does not pay his ſhare of tax; it is obſervable that even his very penury enures to the benefit of the community, for what he does not ſpend he ſaves, and thereby enriches himſelf, and of courſe adds to the wealth of the community, for the wealth of the community is always the aggregate of the wealth of every individual which compoſes it; this ought therefore to be a favored caſe, as the community eventually gains more by a ſhilling ſaved, than it could by a ſhilling conſumed and loſt, though the conſumer ſhould pay ſix-pence into the public treaſury. In fine, the tax on this principle is carved out of the expenditures of the nation, not indeed all expenditures indiſcriminately, but is ſo calculated as to fall heavieſt on thoſe expenditures which are the moſt general indexes of wealth, and are uſually made by the rich who are the beſt able to bear them, and the few exceptions which may be ſuppoſed to take place, will generally operate in favor of virtue and œconomy, and againſt vice and diſſipation; and where it falls heavieſt, and becomes moſt burdenſome, 'tis deſigned, and does actually tend, to correct that very vicious taſte and corrupt habit, which is the true cauſe of the burden, and which 'tis always in the power of the ſufferer to eaſe himſelf of, whenever he pleaſes.

Point out any other mode of taxing, if you can, that finds its way ſo ſurely to the wealth of individuals, and apportions itſelf thereto ſo equitably, that no ſubject can be burdened beyond his due proportion, without having *a full remedy always in his own power*; yea, a ſure, eaſy and excellent *remedy*, becauſe a man may always avail himſelf of it, without the expence and trouble of a law-ſuit, or being ſubjected to any body's deciſions, opinions or caprices, but his own.

VII. This mode of taxing will make *the quantity and time of the tax depend on the free choice of the man who pays it.* If a man has a mind to drink a bowl of punch or bottle of wine with his friend, or buy a ſilk gown for his daughter, he knows very well how much tax is incorporated with the purchaſe, and adopts and pays it with cheerfulneſs and good humor; a humor very different from the irritated ſenſibility of a man, who ſees an awful collector enter upon him with his warrant of plenary powers to deſtrain his goods, or arreſt his perſon, for a tax which perhaps he abhors either from religious ſcruples, or an opinion that he is rated beyond his due proportion, or becauſe he is not at that time in condition to pay it—the good humor of the ſubject is of great conſequence in any government. When people have their own way and choice in a matter, they will bear great burdens with little complaint; but when matters are forced on them contrary to their humor, they will make great complaints on ſmall occaſions, and the public peace is often deſtroyed much more by the *manner of doing*, than by *the thing done.* *(To be continued.)*

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Written in Holland in the Year M,DCC,LXXX.

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WHILE HE WAS SOLE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR NEGOCIATING A PEACE, AND A TREATY OF COMMERCE, WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

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(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

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To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the PUBLIC CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auſpices of an untried Syſtem of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the Mediums of Knowlege and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important Mementos—Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of Events, in which our own Country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Conſtitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, reſpecting the MERITS of this Syſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity that exiſts, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which ſhall take up the premiſed Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of Perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *JOHN FENNO.*

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1789.

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